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and Lawrence streets. DAYTON, O .- J. V. Wilkie, 39 South Jefferson COLUMBUS, O .- Viaduct News Stand, 384 High

It is well that Senator Fortune's railroad commission bill was killed, but his arraignment of Leader Fleming made the killing

As long as Wullam Jennings Bryan continues to fight for leadership in the Democratic party with a considerable following the Lord will be on the Republican side.

By all means let the House continue to swing its sharp ax upon the bills of doubtful character. Often the best legislation is performed by striking out the enacting

It is probable that the proposition for revision and codification of the corporation laws of Indiana will be brought before the Legislature again in a form that will obviate the objections made to the bill introa few weeks ago. Every intelligent lawyer admits the importance of the work and its probable value to the State and

A member of the legislative committee which made recommendations regarding the changes in public buildings explains that the committee never contemplated the erection of a dormitory in St. Clair Park. In dictating the report it was spoken of in a joking manner, but taken down, written into the report, and escaped attention The committee had no intention to make such a recommendation.

Mr. George F. Baer, president of the Reading Railroad Company, does not pose as an orator, but he is an able man of affairs, a straight thinker and talks to the point. His speech before the anthracite coal commission, made as the closing argument for the operators, was evidently a very clear and strong statement of their case, though the telegraphic summary only gave a few of its salient points. His speech was a marked contrast to that of Lawyer Darrow for the miners. One was full of facts and figures and cold logic, and the other of emotional appeals and personalities.

Under the terms of the new Alaskan boundary treaty the three American commissioners to be appointed by the President This means that they will be entirely competent to examine records, take testimony and decide where the true boundary bedoners shall agree with them, as is hoped case, well and good; but if not believed the President will stand by the decision of the three American comnissioners and proclaim it as a finality.

person writes to the Baltimore American asking if, in view of the generos ity of the German Emperor in presenting to the United States a statue of Frederick the Great, would it not be in order to inaugurate a subscription for a statue of James Monroe as a present to the people of Berlin, to be erected Unter den Linden? fine suggestion. There could be fitting recognition of the Emperor's politeness in sending us a statue of his illustrious ancestor than sending him one of the illustrious promulgator of the Montoe If the Emperor should suspect an motive in the gift he could be assured that nothing of the kind was in

In illustration of the aspirations of nev members of Congress it is related that one from Michigan, an able man, wrote to who has been in Congress several asking his influence for some good committee assignments. The member-elect wrote that in the first place he would like a place on the ways and means committee If by reason of previous pledges by the prospective speaker of the House a place on that committee could not be had, the committee on appropriations. "After that," he continued, "I would like to get on rivers and harbors." He said he should rely on his friend's kindly offices to land one more of the three places he had mentioned In reply the old member sent the following "Letter here and contents noted be lucky if you get on ventilation and acoustics." And now the member-elect is wondering what they want new men in Congress for, anyhow

A member of the Senate, favoring the Sunday baseball law for cities, said: "The has passed when we can legislate religion man." The latter proposition is

never enacted in any of the New England States, even in Puritan times. The popular idea on the subject is erroneous and due to an unwarranted construction of the laws and established a code of their own in they established precedents which have colored the whole course of American legisfrom the standard of individual morality set up during Puritan times.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.

William Jennings Bryan's speech at the meeting of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League in Columbus was evidently intended as a sort of keynote for his followers and reminder that he is still to be reckoned with as a political factor. By the way, the name of the Jefferson-Jackson-Lincoln League is itself typical of the befogged condition of a party whose leaders are making flercer war against one another than they ever did against a common enemy. It requires a great deal of "gall" for a Democratic club to link the name of Abraham Lincoln, a lifelong Whig and Republican, with those of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson.

The toast to which Mr. Bryan spoke was 'The Test of Democracy," and his speech was a bitter arraignment of those Democrats who, as he puts it, "broke away" in 1896 and again in 1900. He charged them with having been the cause of his defeat. "I know," he said, "that it was the opposition of Democrats that defeated our party in 1896 and again in 1900." The Democrats who voted against free silver and Bryanism in those years would probably find great pleasure in pleading guilty to this charge. Mr. Bryan said he wanted harmony in the Democratic party very muchas much as anybody could, for "if there is one man in the United States who in hi personal interests has suffered from lack of Democratic harmony I have been the victim of it." But, much as he wanted harmony, he would not make any concessions to the Gold Democrats to get it. If they wanted to return to the Democratic party it could only be on the condition of leaving their gold-standard views behind and promising never to leave the party again. "These men," he said, meaning the Gold Democrats, "could not harmonize with the loyal Democracy as long as they held the views that took them away. In fact, I believe that to insure a harmonious party it will be necessary to get rid of a lot of people." If the Democratic party wants to get rid of the "lot of people" who refused to vote for Mr. Bryan, including a great many thousands of the best Democrats in the country, it can do so by allowing him to take the leadership again. A Columbus dispatch summarizing the speech says:

He made it absolutely plain that it would be almost impossible for the gold men of 1896 to come back except upon terms of absolute surrender. At times he grew savage in his denunciation of the disloyal and showed that his fighting blood was aroused. There was not a line or word in his address that would lead to a conciliation of the factions in the national party. It was, in a sentence, a declaration of war to the death

and without quarter. Reading between the lines it is evident that the speech was prepared for a purpose, and that it was intended as a defiance to Mr. Bryan's enemies and notice to his followers to prepare for the coming struggle for party leadership and control. The fact that during the last few months there has been a steady drift towards Eastern control of the party under the leadership of anti-Bryan men probably decided the Nebraska statesman to promulgate his idea of Democratic harmony and of the terms on which it can be had.

#### RUSSELL SAGE ON THE TRUST QUESTION.

Russell Sage, the New York broker, thinks the time has not come yet for effective anti-trust legislation because their evils, whatever they may be, are not yet fully developed. He compares them to disease which cannot be treated or even diagnosed intelligently until it has reached a pronounced stage. "It will not be too late to await developments and closely watch these big combinations of capital," says Mr. Sage. "Practically 80 per cent. must be jurists of established reputation. of them are young, and bad tendencies That there is some reason in this view

> of the anti-trust laws that have been passed up to the present time, either national or State, has proved effective either in stopping the multiplication of trusts or in af fecting their operations. Some of the State laws have been held unconstitutional, and of those that remain none is satisfactory. It is also true that public opinion is still much divided as to what the real evils of trusts are and as to the best mode trust laws passed two or three years ago were so crude that no State would think of enacting such laws now. Discussion of the subject has proved very educational. both as to the harm done by trusts and as to the best way of counteracting it. When anti-trust legislation first began publicity as a remedy was not thought of; now it is considered by many as perhaps the most effective, though that still remains to be demonstrated. Publicity is the main feature of the Nelson amendment to the new department of commerce law, but it remains to be seen what effect it will have. It is an untried experiment. It may fail and be discarded in a few years for some other plan. There is, therefore, a degree of truth in Mr. Sage's theory that the trust situation is not yet fully developed. and that anti-trust laws enacted now may prove ineffective. But it does not follow that there should be no legislation at all. All legislation on the subject is more less educational and helpful in developing the true situation. In the case of disease, to use Mr. Sage's figure, it is something to have demonstrated that a particular medicine, supposed to be effective, is not at all curative, and if a disease cannot and remove some of its worst symptoms Anti-trust legislation is educational, and it should continue until the best remedy is

> That the Democrats of the Tom L. Johnson, the Governor Budd and the William J. Bryan stripe should assemble on the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Linproprieties, since each of them, had he been

Lincoln at Columbus, O., on Thursday night, but they were not there for that purpose. Governor Budd, of California, the fact that the courts of that period gave | was there to boom Mr. Hearst, but Mr. Bryan was there to assail the Gold Democrats who did not vote for him. There their decisions were very ridiculous, but once "peerless leader." He has blood in his eye, revenge in his heart, and gall and wormwood in his speech. For those Demolation regarding Sunday observance. In crats who did not support him Mr. Bryan recent times there has been among all | was never more vindictive than on Lincoln classes a distinct tendency to break away | night. He declared that "these men cannot be in harmony with us unless they or we change our political convictions." Mr. Bryan does not propose to change his convictions. "Our convictions were true in 1896 and they are true now," said he. Then, to make his speech as vicious as possible, he said that he "did not propose to take his Democracy from any Democratic leader who received his training from Wall street." This is timely notice of what Mr. Bryan intends in the next election. If the candidate and the platform do not suit him he will not stand upon the one or upport the other. Thus does Mr. Bryan give seasonable notice to the Cleveland Democrats who are so busy building up new creed and a new organization.

One of the funny men of the New York Herald seems to have had prescience of the Lafayette man's "discovery" of perpetual motion, announced in recent dispatches, for in last Sunday's Herald he portrayed one of his "kids" at a weirdlooking machine, announcing:

"My name will soon be known to fame From Hackensack to Goshen, I'm using sound waves as a force-I've found perpetual motion."

The Journal has received a sample copy of the Gratz Park News, a large and handsome paper issued by the grade-school boys of Lexington, Ky. Brownell Berryman is editor-in-chief, and he is ably assisted by nine associate editors.

# THE HUMORISTS.

Why. Indeed.

"What would you do if you were worth a million dollars?" "Why should I?"

The Bachelor's Toast. Here's to the girl who loves me

And here's to the many who don't; Here's to the girl who accepts me, And here's to the many who won't. -St. Louis Star.

The Church Worker. From her tone and her manner she means

the church

Is belonging to her. -Philadelphia Press. The Great Exception.

"Some people, I believe, still maintain that oil and water won't mix."

"Well, that's true." "Nonsense. Rockefeller is a member of Baptist Church."

The Observant Youth.

The pompous new resident had been having a set-to with the smart boy of the neighborhood. This was the youngster's parting shot: "Aw, you don't need t' think you're no whole legislacher jist becoz ev'rybody's al'ays pre-

A Kicker's Hard Position.

"Yes," said the meek-looking woman, "I'm glad Mr. Barker isn't on jury duty any more."

"Did he find it irksome?" "Very. Mr. Barker couldn't express an opinon without appearing to agree with some of the

other men, and it irritated him terribly." By a Quibble.

"You said you only wanted to look at that "All the time being there is," retorted Mr.

Chugwater, "is being, isn't it?" And on that flimsy technicality he continued to look at the paper.

She Found Out.

"Do I love George," mused Clara, softly, "or s it simply a sister's affection that I feel for

Just then Bobby burst noisily into the room and interrupted her meditations. "Get out of here, you little wretch!" she shouted, and, seizing him by the arm, she shot

"Ah, no," she sighed, as she resumed her inis not a sister's love. It is something sweeter, purer, higher and holier."

# INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

niral Beresford's remark that " ships are cheaper than war" says all that could be said in a long speech, and can be better understood.-Terre Haute Express. Despite the fact that Purdue receives State aid and has such an illustrious corps of professors, we notice she turns out students who spell the possessive of county in this fashion: "countie's."—Richmond

A farmer at Mt. Tabor has an old hen that lays an egg on each of the six regular work days of the week, and on Sundays ays two, making eight every week. The hen may be a good layer, but she's not much of a Christian to work that way on unday when there's no necessity for it.

-Princeton Clarion-News. A monument for Mr. Gonzales, the editor who paid the South Carolina penalty for freedom of speech on political questions. has been suggested. There are a good many people in this country who would more cheerfully contribute toward the purchase of a suitable tombstone for his asassin.-Vincennes Commercial.

There was an earthquake simultaneously with Bryan's coming into the State. would have caused it if he could, as he always wishes to attract attention. The possibility of his reaching the White House caused a great disturbance in 1896 and 1900, but he suffered worse from the up-heavals than any one else.-Noblesville

It must be pretty tough for Bloomington

and Monroe county, the seat of the State University, to be represented in the Legislature by a senator so far behind the imes in educational matters as to introduce a bill for the repeal of the compul-sory education law. But fate has decreed that Cyrus E. Davis, the Tall Cottonwood of White River, shall misrepresent Monroe county for four years .- Paoii Republican. The law permitting blanket remonstrances avails to drive licensed saloon out of rural communities, where there can be no police protection. In the absence of effective policing of rural districts, the evils of saloons are without restraint or control. They furnish lodgement for slot nachines and other forms of gamb

There may be arguments why saloons

exist, but none justifying their legal estab-lishment beyond police limits.-Fort Wayne Mitchell, the mine workers' chief, says the coal shortage and exalted prices are due to natural causes. It was probably in the natural course of events, a stroke of Providence, as it were, for the coal miners to go on an all-summer's strike, be supported by their brother unions, and then for the operators to step in and take advantage of the situation by claiming they ould not get coal enough to suppermand and must therefore raise the for what they could provide. There is a great deal of naturalness in all this.—South

The Indiana Senate, in defeating the bi

known as the anti-trust measure, has made serious mistake. From a partisan standoint it is a satisfaction to know that a majority of the Republicans voted for it, while all but four Democrats voted against Among the Democrats who took the side of the corporations it is our painfu pleasure to record the name of that eminent trust-buster, Hon, Bill Johnston, the

senator from Montgomery and Putnam. -Crawfordsville Journal. A South American addition to the Central Park menagerie, a peccary and sloth, require the attention of the W. C. T. U. at once. The latter specimen, owing to a chill due to the change of climate, has been liberally dosed with milk punches and raw whisky, and he likes his medicine so well the attendants are now obliged to infulge him with frequent potions, or there is trouble. It seems a pity that captivity must make drinkers of these once virtuous and abstemious animals, but that is always the way in New York. Even a sloth is stirred to activity and fast living the moment he arrives on Manhattan island. We shall hear of his shaking for drinks next. -Logansport Journal.

### ROOT'S NEGRO SPEECH.

Those Who Heard It Regard It as Semi-Official Utterance.

"Holland," in Philadelphia Press.

arise that the secretary of war had imparted to another his purpose of making this confession. The President is also a member of the Union League Club, and when his home was in New York he was an active member and almost a daily visitor. He had professed always to be in the utmost sympathy with the traditions which have specialized this organization. He inherited that tendency, not only from the for a member of the administration to speak to an organization of this peculiar character upon a commemorative occasion and in that speech to bring such a message as he brought, presumably embodying the results of his own experience in the national administration, without having imparted to the President that he had this in its broad and general bearings, and with purpose in mind, is almost inconceivable. regard to similar cases likely to arise in So that while it may be said that for a the future. It is easy to see how England day or two after this confession was made and Germany consider themselves entitled so profound was the impression caused to certain priorities and advantages in reby it that men hesitated when asked what their opinion of it was; hesitated so long have played in forcing Venezuela to a genthat it seemed as though it might be said: | eral settlement with her creditors. But the "The rest is silence." Now they have passed. and speedily, to the other extreme. All | might prove a disastrous one, and it is sorts of hypotheses are discussed. The unlikely that the Anglo-German contention the President, the unhappy effect of some of his recent to which Mr. Bowen shrewdly proposes to experiences in connection with patronage to | refer the question. the negro, accepted Mr. Root's suggestion that the easy way to end the peril was and the representatives of the allies are by a frank confession that the suffrage now narrow down to the single issue of and the negro are incompatible, at least preferential payment a speedy settlement in the South. may be looked for. Mr. Bowen's position

But those who heard Mr. Root do not regard that message. They speak of it as by his entire and well-grounded willingness a communication as momentous in its nature and as frankly, coldly, briefly and lucidly expressed as is the communication of a scientist to the world who has made a discovery which refutes hitherto accepted and important theories. Mr. Root simply says, speaking as the former president of the Union League Club and as that member of President Roosevelt's administra-tion who in many things is nearest to the President. "Negro suffrage is a failure; the colored man has not on the whole and as a race been educated and uplifted by it. He gives the fact and gives it as a member of the President's Cabinet to the world and lets them make what they will

There were some at the Union League Club commemorative exercises who could hardly restrain themselves from speaking. One of these was formerly in a most conspicuous post in public life. He would have taken issue with Mr. Root. He would have admitted that the suffrage is lost to the colored man in the South, but he had upon his lips unimpeachable statistics showing that in industry, as an accumulator of property, real and personal, the colored race in the South is far superior to the great body of what are called poor whites. He was willing to admit that in the North the that here almost all remunerative occupations have been denied him, labor itself through its unions refusing to recognize him being that of porter upon the parlor car. He also purposed saying that if Mr. Root's confession is founded on fact, then it behooves the American people as represented in Congress to insist that there shall not be representation in that body based upon a population or citizenship which is not entitled to vote. In that im pulse, although it was not acted upon at the Union League, may possibly be discerned the hint of an agitation which by and by may convulse the whole country At all events, to-day what Mr. Root said his way of saying it, has been a topic of discussion, not only in political but in commercial circles, which has completely overshadowed any interest in the proposed trust legislation, or any involved in any other political question of the times. And it is said that what has been noticed here to-day is in progress all over the country.

# THE EX-SLAVE PENSION BILL.

Who It Is that Is Interested in Promoting Such a Measure.

Chicago Evening Post. Since Senator Hanna, "by request," introduced a bill for the pensioning of former negro slaves pencils have been busy-but not in the Senate-figuring up about what terrupted train of thought, "my love for George | the proposed measure would cost the tax- | matters are being brought to a focus. So payers. If Mr. Hanna had done this before he presented the wonderfully constructed document to his colleagues he might have complied with the "request," for Senator | feeling of uneasiness. What is wanted is

According to this remarkable measure. which is said to owe its origin to the National Industrial Council, ex-slaves are to receive pensions beginning at \$4 a month for those under fifty years of age, increasing to \$8 a month when they reach fifty, \$12 at sixty, and \$15 at seventy. In addition to this bounties are to be paid as soon as the bill becomes a law ranging from \$100 to \$500. according to age. This is where the figuring begins. About .400,000 ex-slaves would be entitled to enoy the provisions of this bill. After about

ive minutes of simple addition and multiolication the following results cause the eves of the taxpayer to bulge: In the first year of the bill's operation there would be paid out of the national treasury in bounties a total of \$216,470,100, and a total in pensions of \$141,877,512, making a grand total for this pension item of \$358,347,612. Now add to this the present pension list for civil war veterans and other "veterans" for one year and we have a modest pension dot which runs up to about \$508,347,612 a year. These figures of course do not concern the patriotic framer of the bill. They are merely of mild interest to the taxpayer. If the senators looked into the matter of cost at all Mr. Hanna would have read the bill before he presented it, and then the chances are that he would have avoided the trifling cost of having it printed. And had he known that some years ago Senator Mason was duped by a somewhat similar bill, which, after introduction "by request." gave swindlers an opportunity to mulct ex-slaves to the tune of about \$200,-00, he goubtless would have had nothing to do with this remarkable proposition. Now and then we are glad to reflect that the Senate maintains a graveyard, because some things get loose in Congress that are eminently fitted for speedy interment. This ex-slave pension bill is one of them. No

# For the Taxpayers Only.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: A misapprehension of the public press, and, I fear, of the Legislature and of the people, needs to be corrected. It is concerned with the relation of the nonstate colleges to the legislation proposed which the levy for the support of the state schools is to be increased. The nonstate colleges have nothing to do directly with that matter. It is a proposal that all tax-payers are concerned with. Do they want o pay not only the rate now legalized, but increase? If they do not, then they should say so. The nonstate colleges have enough to do in guarding their own distinct interests without taking up other mestions that touch immediately the entire ole. Their silence means, not consent or approval, but only that they are trying to attend to their own business; and in so oing they are continuing their uniform D. W. FISHER. Hanover, Ind., Feb. 12.

As to Stories.

Kansas City Journal. New York is to have a twenty-story railway station. Kansos City has had more tories than that about the station sh wearing her eyes out looking for.

BOWEN'S DIPLOMACY.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

It Is Winning Golden Opinions from the World's Leading Thinkers.

While watching with interest the diplomatic fencing match now in progress at Washington the precise nature of the part borne in the contest by Mr. Bowen, who is proving himself a master hand with the folis, should be kept in mind by the public. Mr. Bowen is acting as Venezuela's agent in the business, and the fact that he is an American should not obscure the truth that the attitude of our own government toward the several disputants is that of an impartial and neutral intermediary whose sole interest in the dispute is to assist in bringing it to an end and as quickly and fairly as possible. Mr. Bowen is Venezuela's attorney, not ours. While our sympathies are naturally with him in his undertaking. it must be remembered that the Venezuelan government was originally a delinquent and defaulting debtor and that in enforcing consideration of their claims both England and Germany have scrupulously lived up to their engagements and representations in respect of the Monroe doctrine, and by so doing have strengthened materially the It is inevitable that the inference should status of that doctrine as a part of public

Bowen evidently means to do the best he can for his client, and there can be no doubt of the masterly way in which he is handling the case. His suggestion that the proposal for preferential treatment of the British and German claims involves a half-year's continuance of the alliance was an adroit piece of special pleading, the force of which, if it is well founded, will hardly be lost on Sir Michael Herbert. The English people are calling on their government to get out of this ill-omened pact as soon as possible and at almost any cost, club, but also from his father. Moreover, yet here is their representative at Washington practically proposing to prolong it This was clearly a home thrust on the part of Mr. Bowen.

in opposing the principle that powers which resort to violent methods in col ing their claims thereby establish a right to preferential treatment, Mr. Bowen takes high ground and ground that is morally sound. The question must be considere turn for the active and onerous part they precedent set by recognizing this claim As the differences between Mr. Bowen

is a strong one, and is much strengthened to refer the question to The Hague. His opponents would doubtless gladly escape from their present predicament in any way consonant with their dignity, and it ought to be within the resources of diplomacy to devise one. Meanwhile the American public will do well not to overheat itself about a comparatively trumpery matter which concerns us only contingently and indi-

# GERMANY AND THE CANAL.

Doubtful Story from England Regarding the Kaiser's Plans.

Kansas City Journal

We must look with some doubt on England as a source of German information, but certain reports in the London newspapers with respect to Germany's aims in America are nevertheless of considerable interest. Recently the London Daily published an article, on what it called "the highest authority," giving in detail the plan of Germany to undertake the buildback has been turned upon the negro so ing of the Panama canal. According to this article, Germany offered the French canal company \$40,000,000 for its holdings him and almost the only service left for in Panama, and, at the same time, proposed to the Colombian government to buy all of its canal stock at par. Commenting on this proposal, some details of which had arrived in France, the Temps, of Paris, "Germany bases her claim to be able to

build the Panama canal without violating

the Monroe doctrine upon the fact that

according to her constitution Colombia can neither alienate any of her soil nor transfer it to a foreign power. Hence, in con-structing the canal, the Germans would acquire neither rights of sovereignty in Coombia nor rights of permanent occupation in Colombian territory. Finally, the Germans point to the existence of the French Panama Canal Company, whose undertaking has never been regarded as an infraction of the Monroe doctrine The idea of building the Panama canal may or may not have entered the mind of the German Emperor. His restless and vigorous character lends probability to the belief that it has. In America we know well enough that the eyes of Germany have been fixed longingly on South and Central America, not merely as a fleid for investment, but as a tempting domain for territorial acquisition. But, whether or not Germany had serious intentions with respect to the Panama canal, it is a matter of self-congratulation to the United States that events are progressing, swiftly to clinch our own claim. Congress and the national administration are to be congratulated upon the rapidity with which canal long as the smallest legal technicality rethe French company or the Colombian government our country will be possessed of a the earliest possible rounding out of the any ambitions in Central America must be urrendered. Congress should not hesitate o complete the Colombian treaty without haggling over the amounts which have been awarded to Colombia by our State Department.

And, having completed the legal contracts, the administration should, as no doubt it will, proceed at once to the work of construction, and carry it to completion in the shortest possible space of time.

# ST. VALENTINE'S-DAY LORE.

inaccountable Practices That Have Grown Up About the Day. Washington Post.

St. Valentine, from whom the fourteenth day of February derives its name, lived in the third century. He was a bishop of Rome, and because of his steadfastness to the faith he was cast into prison, where it is said he cured his keeper's daughter of

Valentine died the death of a martyr. He

was first beaten with clubs and then beheaded. All that remains of his mortal ody is preserved in the Church of St Praedes, in Rome, where a gate, now the Porta del Popolo, was formerly named for him. Porta Valentini. There seems to be nothing in the life of the good saint to explain the origin of the practice of sending anonymous missives and love epistles on the day designated by his name. Some, say that the custom came about in this way: The feasts of the Lupercalia, in honor of Pan and Juno, were held in ancient Rome during the greater part of the month of February. Among the ceremonies then observed the names of young women were put into a box, to be drawn by the men as chance directed. The early Christian Church substituted saints' names for those of women and St. Valentine's day falling in the middle of the month about the time the festivities of the Lupercalia had commenced, the new festival came gradually to be called by this name. After a time, however, the choosing of mates-a choice extended to both sexes-came into general use, and all persons so chosen were called valentines.

of English poetry and prose are to be ound many allusions to the custom. Walter Scott utilized the idea in Choosing valentines was a sport prac ticed in the houses of the gentry of England as early as 1476. Poor Richard's Almanac, referring this practice of holding lotteries, says:

In England the idea of a lottery of love

prevailed from early times. In the pages

Young men and maids where love combines Each other draw for valentines: They clip and kiss and dance and sing. And love like unto everything. For young men they like to be doing, And freely spent their coin in wooing And maidens love not to be tarrying. But make all haste they can to marrying; Yet oftentimes they find this measure— Marry in haste, repent at leisure.

The belief that the birds selected

nates on St. Valentine's day was common in rural England Once the first unmarried person of the

other sex one chanced to meet in walking abroad on the evening of the 14th of February was one's valentine. The custom of bestowing St. Valentine's gifts grew to be very extravagant. Pepys, the indefatigable historian of the reign of Charles II, speaks of the Duke of York giving for a valentine a jewel of \$4,000. In France the names of young people of both sexes were written on paper and deposited in proper receptacles. Drawings then took place, in which each sex could obtain a partner from the other. It was customary for the sentimental bond to last

lady of beauty, the knight being bound to the honor and defense of his fair one, for which she repaid him with smiles and silk In an old English ballad the lassles are directed to pray cross-legged to St. Valentine for good luck.

for a year. During this time each stood to

he other in the relation of cavalier and

kind of divination was also practiced by susceptible maidens on St. Valentine's day, just as was done on the eve of All Hallows. We read in an old work this sprightly sally: "Last Friday was Valen-tine's day, and the night before I got five bay leaves and pinned four of them to the our corners of my pillow and the fifth to the middle, and then if I dreamed of my sweetheart, Betty said, we should be married before the year was out. But to make it more sure I boiled an egg hard and took out the yolk and filled it with salt, and when I went to bed ate it, shell and all without speaking or drinking after it. We also wrote our lovers' names upon bits of paper and rolled them up in clay and put them into water, and the first that rose up was to be our valentine. Would you think it? Mr. Blossom was my man. I lay abed and shut my eyes all morning till he came to our house, for I would not have seen another man before him for all the world.'

# YOUTSEY'S WILD TALE

A Few Plain Truths Concerning the Kentucky Situation.

Philadelphia Inquirer. So many statements have been made concerning the murder of Governor Goebel, of Kentucky, that the last one by Youtsey is not of the first importance. Youtsey is serving a life sentence for complicity in the murder, and his sudden "confession" may not be from disinterested motives. All such statements must be accepted with reserve, and there is absolutely no corroboration of the tale he tells. That Goebel was shot from the window of the secretary of is nothing said about justice, or state's office in Frankfort is established by testimony which must be accepted in view | heel of the lack of evidence to the contrary, but there has been very little direct evidence as to who was actually guilty of firing the shot. That Youtsey should claim the crime for another in which himself was only partially an actor is natural enough since he may hope to gain freedom for

making such a statement. For three years the Democratic adminisration in Kentucky has been anxious to fix on Mr. Taylor, the duly-efected Governor of the commonwealth, responsibility for Goebel's murder. Its desire is natural since it is the only possible justification it can offer for robbing Taylor of his seat. All efforts to get Taylor into the jurisdic tion of Kentucky have failed. Two Governors of Indiana have refused requisitions because they knew that he could not receive a fair trial, and to deliver him up would be a moral murder. There is no evidence whatever that Taylor had any part in the assassination, except the pr statement of Youtsey, and it can well be imagined that he made it on the promise of a pardon, so that the Democratic officials could get some basis for another demand

Kentucky politics has furnished a goo deal of excitement in recent years, and not all of it has been creditable. The mountaineers are descendants of the original Scotch and English settlers who followed Daniel Boone into the "Dark and Bloods Ground." They are men of splendid physical appearance, hospitable to all, but qu in anger and too ready to pull the trigger in a quarrel. Physical courage is a virtue which has been developed so greatly that the moral variety is too little esteemed. There are more accounts of family feuds than of scientific discoveries emanating from Kentucky, and there is also a go deal of plain lying done there. In fact, there has been so much lying about the Goebel business that Youtsey's statement is

The undisputed facts are that Taylor was deprived of the office to which he was elected, and to this crime it is intended to add that of judicial murder. So long as a man occupies the Governor's chair who is without a vestige of right to it, there need be no expectation on the part of Kentucky of getting the rightful Governor in her hands for the purpose of killing him.

#### That is all there is of it. UNFORTUNATE RANTING.

Eastern Paper's Opinion of Mr. D. M Parry's Recent Address.

Boston Herald. David M. Parry, president of the National Manufacturers' Union, in a speech before the Chicago Club last Wednesday made use of such language as this: "The bluster and threat of that greatest bugaboo of modern civilization, trade unionism;" "the American Federation of Labor, that great octopus which has for its purpose organized persecution;" "the red flower of anarchy in perfect political bloom;" "the apotheosis of the bludgeon." If Mr. Parry imagines that he is recommending the National Manufacturers' Union to the confidence and approbation of the public by this sort of rant he is gravely mistaken. We hardly know a trades unionist of prominence who would be more foolish and intemperate in conflict with his notions of what is proper and reasonable. If men who have me and some degree of education, representing the class of capitalists and employers, talk in such a strain they will neither promote industrial peace nor deserve pub pathy. It is not a matter of course that the manufacturers' union is right and the workingmen's union wrong, and when one comes to consider probable honesty, candor and justice the organizations of the capi talists and employers do not stand as high to-day as they did a year ago. The peop know they have been monstrously op pressed this winter, and they are gradually finding out who has done it. In view what has been discovered through sundry investigations they have an increased sympathy for the laborers. If the capitalists who are employers treat their employer with the same contempt, deceit and extortion that they employ in dealing with their customers the wonder is that labor is not more dissatisfied and more ugly than it has

Handy in Case of Trouble.

Minneapolis Tribune. It seems a queer thing that the President should order the entire Pacific squadron to Central America because a tuppenny revolution has broken out in Honduras. This is a far stronger force than we thought it worth while to send, even when the Panama troubles were at their height. But it is to be noted that Honduras is close to Panama. If it were desirable to send all the marines and blue jackets that could be spared from this fleet over the isthmus to reinforce Dewey's fleet in the Caribbean sea, it could be done in short order. And if it were desirable to hustle all the available warships in the Pacific around South America in the track of the Oregon these would have made a good start for the journey.

# A Monument That Can Wait.

New York Evening Post. N. G. Gonzales, the assassinated Columbia editor, having waged relentless warfare in his paper against lawlessness, his admirers in South Carolina now wish to erect a moniment to him as a champion of law and order, to express thereby their "silent but lasting protest against the lawlessness in our State." It is a kindly movement, but it would avail little or nothing as a protest.

Just now a properly adorned gallows wor e the fittest monument in South Carolina to the cause of law and order. Any other monument to that cause, or to Mr. Gonzales as its champion, might well await the law's disposition of the case of his cowardly assassin Same Old Southern Notion.

# New York Evening Post.

With the Governor of North Carolina declaring that universal suffrage is a total failure and the Governor of Georgia protesting against "low ideas of equality." the believer in the old American ideals may well rub his eyes. Governor Terrell wants the South to be left alone to work out its own problems. This is precisely the phrase of the slaveholders. They were

## THE SUNDAY JOURNAL.

A Few of the Interesting Features to

Appear in To-Morrow's Issue. INDIANAPOLIS MESSENGER BOYS-Stories About the Lives and Doings of

These Irrepresible Youngsters. SPOTS ON ORANGES-Local Consumers Take Note of Signs of New Insect Pests on California Fruit.

THE BATTLESHIP INDIANA-The Coming of Admiral Taylor Calls to Mind the Part Taken by this Vessel in the Battle of Santiago.

OHIO RIVER TOWBOATS-Important Part of Pittsburg Coal Traffic Depends on Them. GEORGE ADE'S SOCIAL STUDY-Three Short Fables.

Games for Winter Evenings by the Lady Knightsley of Fawsley. CELIA GODWARD'S DIARY-Original Story by Mary H. Tennyson.

PLEASURABLE HOBBIES-

AN AMERICAN LOMBROSO-Remarkable Career of a Scientist and Enthusiast Now in Government Service. REGRETS LOST TITLE-

Ex-Princess Stephanie Finds Life As a Mere Countess Quite Unbearable. VISIT TO THE POPE-A Faithful and Enthusiastic Catholic

Describes Her Emotions on the Occasion of an Interview with the Holy FOREIGNERS IN CHINA-Certain Conditions Have Increased Na-

tive Prejudice Against Them. GAME OF HIGH FINANCE-Big Scheme in Preparation by J. P. Morgan & Co., and Other Interesting

Wall-street News. certain that nothing would so fill the South dling of the North in any question relating to the South's "peculiar institution." now the Southern States would draw the veil of secrecy over their treatment of negro office holders and voters. Turning his back on our entire history, our i traditions and ideals, Governor would inculcate in the children South "lofty ideas of superiority." an insistence that the white man keep his Naturally the action of the President of the United States in upholding the old-time doctrines of the government could only call for criticism from such a thinker as Governor Terreil.

# GROSVENOR IS HONEST.

No One Who Knows the Ohio Congressman Doubts It.

Washington Post. Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor's connection with a book enterprise which has been exploited by methods of doubtful propriety-by methods wholly improper, in fact-is to be deeply deplored by all the friends of the veteran Ohio statesman. The Post numbers itself among those friends. If it serves as a lesson in caution to public men generally, who are prone to lend too freely the influence of their names to projects of which they know little, the episode will not be fruitless of good

General Grosvenor erred. He himself frankly owns his error. This lay, however, only in placing confidence in a man who proved unworthy of that confidence. In no other respect is he to be found at fault so far as this paper can discover.

The enterprise itself was legitimate enough. It contemplated, in brief, a triumph of the typographical art in the preparation of a "Book of the Presidents" and the placing of this work within the reach of those able to buy it. Gen. Grosvenor was the author and editor of the book. He was to receive a stipulated sum for this service. He was ideally equipped for that service, and performed it intelligently and well. It the book proved financially profitable, if its sale netted the publishers, say, \$50,000, the general was to receive an additional comnsation, amount not named. Assuredly there was nothing wrong in all this. But the trouble came later. In order to make the book sell, the publisher-who ought not to have been trusted, but was-and his agents-wily as most book agents are-took extraordinary liberty with the general's good name. Their scheme of exploitation naturally excited suspicion, with the result that discredit has been cast upon an undertaking that deserved to succeed upon its merits. This is the whole story—the long

General Grosvenor says that the letters bearing his name, which urged rich men in is personal behalf to buy the book, were orgeries. The Post takes his word for it. His statement of the entire transaction is entitled to the fullest acceptance, and will ave it. He has had a long and distinguished career in public life. His word is good. A partisan of partisans, friend and foe alike have ever found him a manly man, pen and aboveboard in his relations, and wholly incapable of devious dealings of any sort. In and out of his party his honesty of purpose has always been cheerfully con-

save the general himself. He is the victim of misplaced confidence. Shall he suf-fer in rublic esteem on account of it? Shall his name be tarnished because of a base betraval, because his signature was forged, and his personality brought into an unsavory episode? The Post says no, and it elieves it speaks for a large majority, it not everyone, of his colleagues in the House of Representatives in this expression. If he needed a vote of confidence at this hour, General Grosvenor could have it, and premptly. But it is not needed. Everyoody knows that he is an honest man.

# SILVER AND GOLD.

Problematical Effect of Mexican Note on American Politics.

Boston Advertiser. What effect, if any, will the Mexican renuest, officially addressed to our State Department at Washington, with regard to fixing a ratio between silver and gold have upon the next presidential campaign in the United States? That campaign draws so near that already even minor current events are likely to tell upon it if they have any party bearing. Mexico's request, which is similar to one received from China about the same time, and also similar to petitions emanating from the British Straits Settlement and the French possessions in Indo-China, likewise addressed to our State Department, is for assistance in maintaining a ratio between silver and gold of 32 to 1 For at this moment all silver standard countries and colonies are confronted by the alarming fact that the actual mercantile ratio is nowhere more favorable to the white metal than the one here named, and everywhere the increasing tendency is for a still further silver depreciation. W. J. Bryan visited Mexico a little while ago. On his return he was reported as having said, in an interview for publication that the Democratic platform of 1904 & ale

undoubtedly reaffirm the cardinal plank, of the Kansas City platform. He did not mention free silver by name, apparently, but he must have meant it. There have lately been heard, from more than one former free-silver advocate of some pron remarks to the effect that, after all, the ratio is a mere detail, that bimetallism is the essence of Democratic coinage doctrine, and that there is no need for Bryan's lowers to regard 16 to 1 as a law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not. It is not easy for us to see how the United States can, at this time, enter into any international agreement on the subject of a fixed ratio. The history and fate of the celebrated Latin Union supply a recent lesson of warning. When that union was formed the ratio of 16 to 1 was in just about the same parlous state that the ratio of 3 to I now is. The nations that went into the Latin Union got nothing by it except

ly experience. would be if the Democratic party next year were to stake its fortunes on the the that 32 to 1 is a "natural" relation of val between gold and silver; just as, eigh years before, it appealed to the people with its claim that 16 to 1 was a ratio which Almighty God established on the morning of creation, and from which it would be